The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 62, No. 2 February 2003

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

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Information Bulletin

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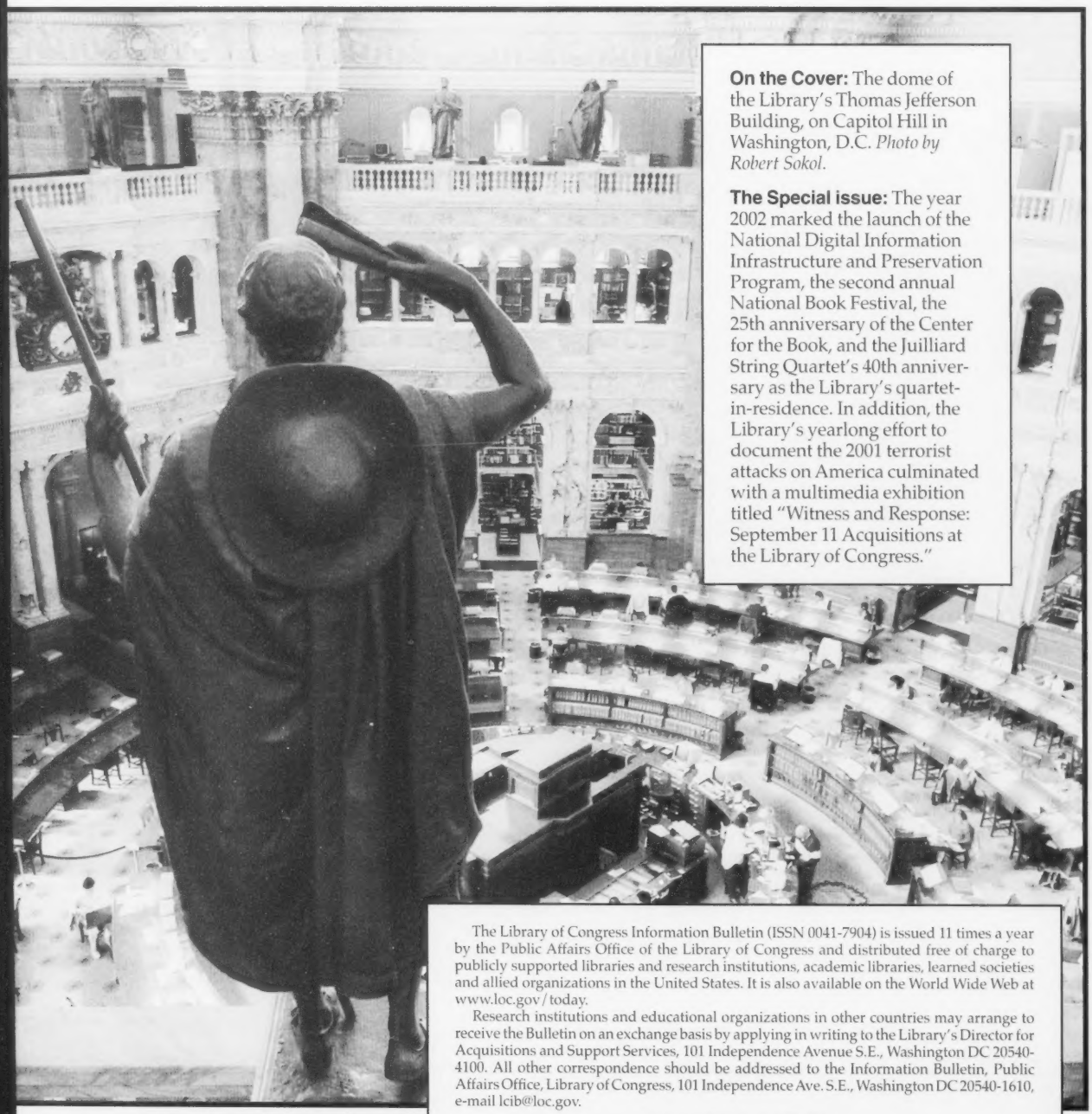
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



On the Cover: The dome of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. *Photo by Robert Sokol.*

The Special issue: The year 2002 marked the launch of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, the second annual National Book Festival, the 25th anniversary of the Center for the Book, and the Juilliard String Quartet's 40th anniversary as the Library's quartet-in-residence. In addition, the Library's yearlong effort to document the 2001 terrorist attacks on America culminated with a multimedia exhibition titled "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress."

A view from atop the Library's Main Reading Room

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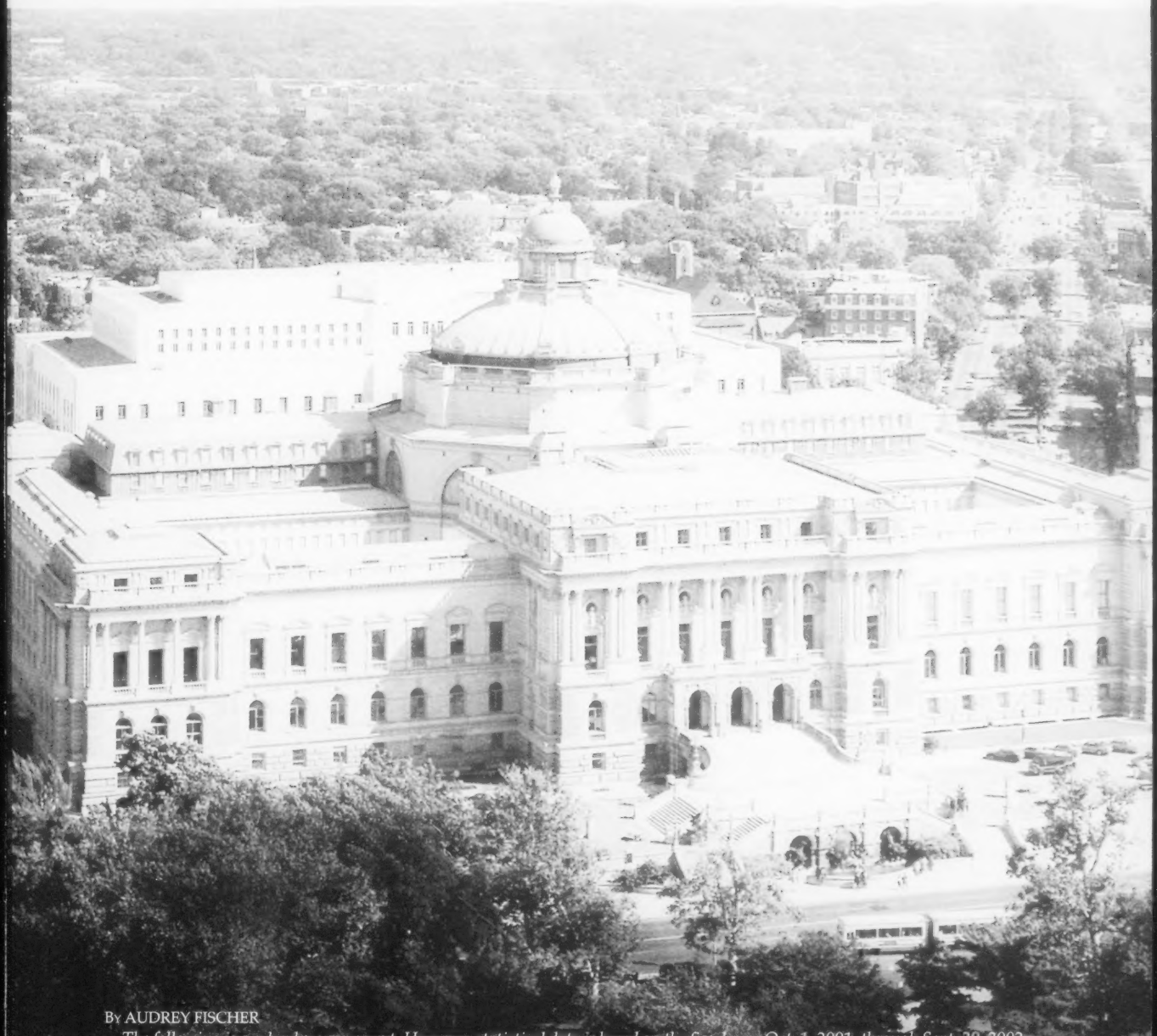
2002: THE YEAR IN REVIEW



By AUDREY FISCHER

The following is a calendar year report. However, statistical data is based on the fiscal year Oct. 1, 2001, through Sept. 30, 2002.

The Library marked several milestones in 2002, including the 25th anniversary of the Center for the Book and the Juilliard String Quartet's 40th anniversary as the Library's quartet-in-residence. In addition, the Library sponsored the second National Book Festival in cooperation with first lady Laura Bush on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol and the National Mall on Oct. 12.

During the year, the Library continued to implement the new Integrated Library System (ILS), achieved record high production of cataloging data, and played a leadership role in the development of online reference services.

The Library's popular, award-winning Web Site (**www.loc.gov**) remained its principal medium for sharing its vast resources with individuals and institutions throughout the United States and around the world. At year's end, the site contained more than 7.8 million American historical items for scholars and researchers, children and families.

Through a collaborative digitization effort known as Global Gateway (formerly International Horizons), the Library added to its Web site materials that highlight the multicultural influences that have shaped the nation. The Library is also working in partnership with other organizations to develop a National Digital Information and Infrastructure Preservation Program to sort, acquire, describe, and preserve electronic materials.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS), along with other Library service units, ensured timely congressional access to the Library's resources, both personnel and collections. CRS delivered nearly 800,000 research responses to members of Congress and committees. CRS developed an electronic briefing book on "Elections Reform" and continually updated the electronic briefing book on the subject of terrorism.

Congress turned increasingly to the online Legislative Information System (LIS), as evidenced by a 20 percent increase in system use from last year's level. During the year, a new LIS Alert service was offered, which notifies users by e-mail when new bills are introduced and provides updates on their status. In addition to this enhancement, an LIS disaster recovery server was tested, and software was developed to detect inadvertent or unauthorized alteration of legislative files.

The Law Library staff answered more than 2,000 requests from congressional users and produced 578 written reports for Congress. In response to congressional interest in the approaches to anti-terrorist strategies undertaken by legislatures around the world, the Law Library compiled several multinational, anti-terrorist studies, including a 347-page comprehensive analysis of anti-terrorist legislation, regulations and enforcement initiatives covering 24 European jurisdictions.

During the year, the Law Library made progress on the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), an online parliament-to-parliament cooperative exchange of laws and legal materials from some 40 countries and institutions. Seventeen of these jurisdictions contributed records themselves; the records of an additional 23 countries were entered by the Law Library staff. Legal analysts in the Law Library added 2,663 laws to the GLIN database covering 23 jurisdictions. The GLIN Web site was accessed more than 400,000 times during the year.

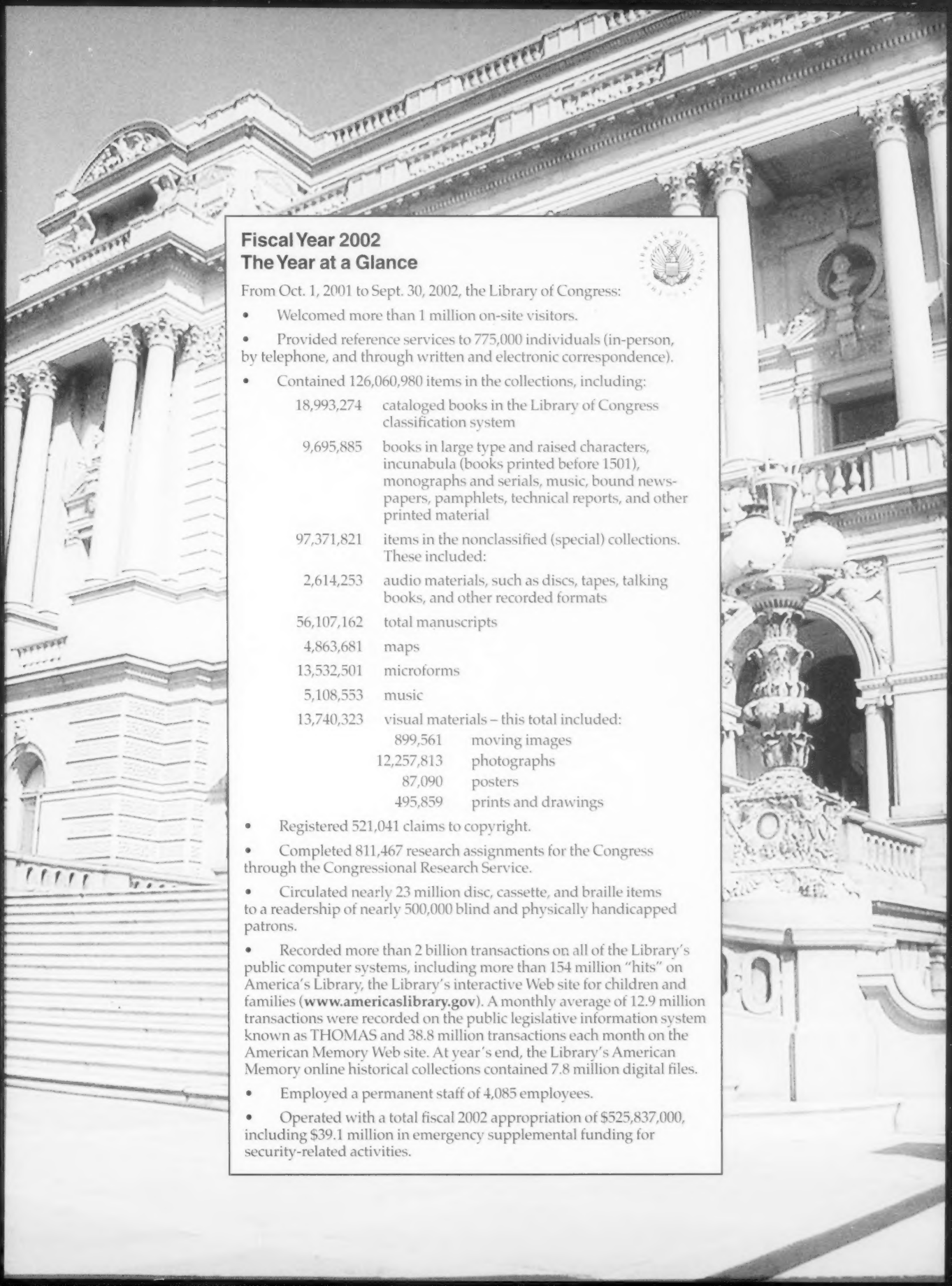
The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright laws and related issues such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), the setting of royalty rates for webcasting, distance education, and Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) reform. The Copyright Office also responded to numerous congressional inquiries about domestic and international copyright law and registration and recordation of works of authorship.

In addition to assisting members of Congress and their staff in making use of the Library's collections, services and facilities, the Congressional Relations Office, along with other Library offices, worked with member and committee offices on current issues of legislative concern such as e-government, digital storage and preservation, construction of the Capitol Visitors Center, and documentation of the experiences of the nation's veterans and the history of the House of Representatives.

Security

Ensuring the safety of the Library's staff members, visitors, collections, facilities and computer resources remained a major priority. During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan, a multiyear program of physical security upgrades. Under one of the three major components of the plan, the Library is consolidating its two police communications centers in the Madison and Jefferson buildings into one state-of-the-art Police Communications Center (LCPCC) in the Jefferson Building. Construction of the LCPCC began at the end of January, with anticipated completion by the end of June 2003. Under the second major component of the plan, the Library will expand entry and perimeter security to include additional X-ray machines and detection equipment, security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. Work moved forward on this initiative, with a goal of completing this phase of the Library's perimeter security plan by the end of 2003. The third component of the plan was completed in 2001 with the hiring and training of 46 new police officers and five police administrative personnel. In 2002, the new Police Administrative Unit functions were consolidated, ensuring a smooth transition of administrative functions from the Office of Security's support staff.

The Library continued to safeguard its information systems resources through the implementation of technology solutions and computer security awareness training for the staff. An internal penetration study initiated by the Inspector General's Office revealed no significant holes in the Library's network or computer defenses. Additional firewalls were implemented while virtual private network connections, providing secure access from remote sites, were extended locally and to the Library's overseas offices.



Fiscal Year 2002
The Year at a Glance

From Oct. 1, 2001 to Sept. 30, 2002, the Library of Congress:

- Welcomed more than 1 million on-site visitors.
- Provided reference services to 775,000 individuals (in-person, by telephone, and through written and electronic correspondence).
- Contained 126,060,980 items in the collections, including:

18,993,274	cataloged books in the Library of Congress classification system
9,695,885	books in large type and raised characters, incunabula (books printed before 1501), monographs and serials, music, bound newspapers, pamphlets, technical reports, and other printed material
97,371,821	items in the nonclassified (special) collections. These included:
2,614,253	audio materials, such as discs, tapes, talking books, and other recorded formats
56,107,162	total manuscripts
4,863,681	maps
13,532,501	microforms
5,108,553	music
13,740,323	visual materials – this total included:
899,561	moving images
12,257,813	photographs
87,090	posters
495,859	prints and drawings

- Registered 521,041 claims to copyright.
- Completed 811,467 research assignments for the Congress through the Congressional Research Service.
- Circulated nearly 23 million disc, cassette, and braille items to a readership of nearly 500,000 blind and physically handicapped patrons.
- Recorded more than 2 billion transactions on all of the Library's public computer systems, including more than 154 million "hits" on America's Library, the Library's interactive Web site for children and families (**www.americaslibrary.gov**). A monthly average of 12.9 million transactions were recorded on the public legislative information system known as THOMAS and 38.8 million transactions each month on the American Memory Web site. At year's end, the Library's American Memory online historical collections contained 7.8 million digital files.
- Employed a permanent staff of 4,085 employees.
- Operated with a total fiscal 2002 appropriation of $525,837,000, including $39.1 million in emergency supplemental funding for security-related activities.

Response to Tragedy

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and their aftermath had a profound effect on the Library, forcing it to balance its mission to serve Congress and the nation with the need to secure its staff, visitors, buildings and collections—all in close proximity to the U.S. Capitol. The Library responded by revising evacuation plans and improving emergency communication with the staff as well as with local and national law enforcement agencies. While the Library experienced a temporary decline in visitors and in-person reference immediately following the attacks as concerns for security in the Washington area escalated, the number of requests received by e-mail and telephone, along with "hits" on its Web site, rose sharply as the Library implemented alternative methods for making its resources available to the public.

The discovery of anthrax in the Hart Senate Office Building led to the decision to close the Library for precautionary environmental testing from Oct. 18 to Oct 24, 2001. No evidence of anthrax was found, but U.S. postal service to the Library was suspended until early March in order to implement new methods for handling and irradiating the mail. This five-month interruption of mail delivery was felt most sharply in units that receive outside mail directly. Congress approved a supplemental appropriation of $39.1 million in emergency security funds that allowed the Library to process mail off-site, pay for staff overtime and contractors to process mail backlog, and provide hazardous materials training and testing. These funds also covered the cost of establishing an off-site alternative computer facility to secure the Library's electronic resources, to procure special freezers and other supplies to preserve water-logged materials, and to address a $7.5 million shortfall in fee receipts by the U.S. Copyright Office, which receives (mostly through the mail) approximately two-thirds of its budget from fees for services.

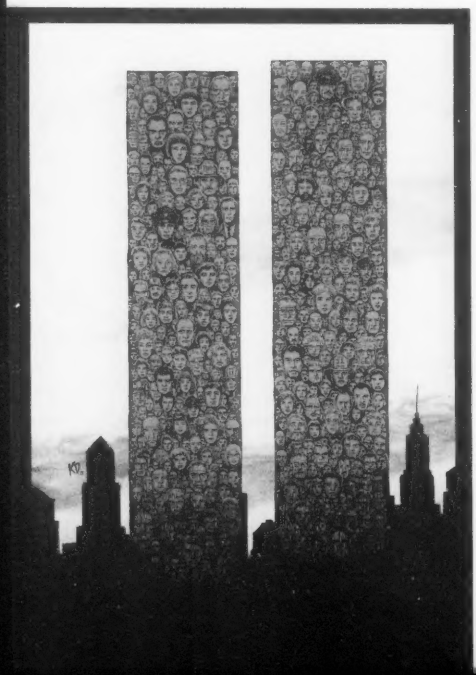
In addition to safeguarding its staff and collections, the Library drew on its prodigious resources to provide Congress and the nation with timely information on terrorism and related subjects. Within hours after al Qaeda terrorists crashed hijacked commercial airliners into the World Trade Center towers, the Pentagon, and a Pennsylvania field, the Library began documenting and recording for posterity the attacks and the worldwide response. For example, the Serial and Government Publications Division began to build a historic news collection of thousands of U.S. and foreign newspapers containing reports and photographs of the tragedy and its aftermath. The Prints and Photographs Division began a focused campaign to collect a broad range of pictorial images that both factually documented and creatively interpreted the horrific events. The Geography and Map Division searched for maps and geographic information to satisfy requests from Congress, federal agencies, and the

Todd Maisel

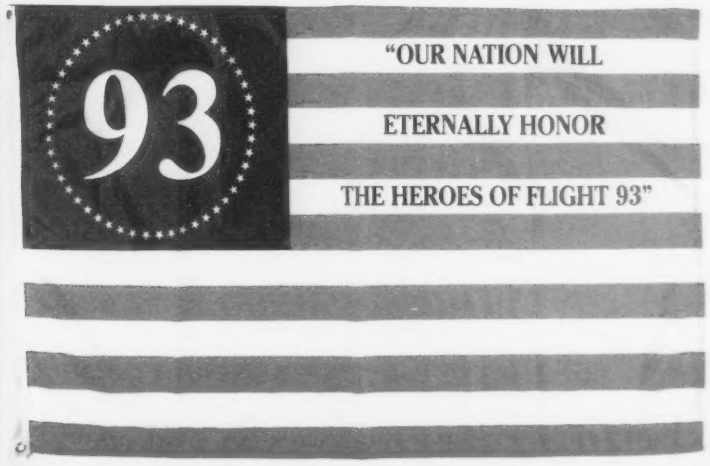
Steven Hirsch

A woman (top) fleeing lower Manhattan in the wake of the collapse of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center; firefighters in a group (above) and singly (below) at the site after the attack.

Mary Altaffer



"Faces of the Dead Fill the World Trade Towers at Twilight" (left) by Kieron Dwyer and Mark Chiarello, 2001. Published in the DC Comics collection "9-11: September 11th 2001."



A Bengali poster calendar (left), issued shortly after the attacks, reads, "If each Muslim resists America, then victory is certain for them. Osama Bin Laden"; a modified American flag that flew over the site near Shanksville, Pa., where United Airlines Flight 93 crashed after being hijacked; an aerial view of the damaged Pentagon building.

public for up-to-date and accurate cartographic information ranging from maps of countries in the Middle East to aerial views of Ground Zero. The Library's six overseas offices (Cairo, Rio de Janeiro, Nairobi, Islamabad, New Delhi, and Jakarta) also played a critical role in acquiring material documenting the events of September 11 from an international perspective.

Apart from its continuing acquisitions activities, the Library initiated special projects to document the events of September 11. The American Folklife Center sponsored a September 11, 2001, Documentary Project that encouraged folklorists across the nation to record on audiotape the national response to the tragic events. The Library also launched a September 11 Web Archive in collaboration with the Internet Archive, **www.webArchivist.org**, and the Pew Internet & American Life Project. Between September 11 and December 2001, the Internet Archive collected and indexed 40,000 Web sites and 500 million Web pages. The September 11 Web Archive received the "Site of the Year" award from Yahoo!.

The national crisis highlighted the Library's comprehensive international resources and the expertise of its area specialists, whose knowledge of the languages and cultures of the Muslim world was critical in providing much needed assistance to members of Congress, the executive branch, the media and the general public. The Library's Near East Section was flooded with requests for information about Afghanistan, Osama bin Laden, Islamist groups and Muslim countries. A search of the Library's collection by one Arab World area specialist led to the discovery and translation of a 93-page book written by bin Laden and published in Cairo in 1991. Titled (in translation) "Battles of the Lion Den of the Arab Partisans in Afghanistan," the work describes how bin Laden and the Mujahedeen fighters planned

U.S. Government Photo

and executed major attacks against the occupying Soviet army in Afghanistan.

Other key discoveries in the Library's collection included a unique two-volume English translation of Afghanistan's laws within the Law Library's collection of more than 2.4 million items, as well as a 1999 Federal Research Division report (located on the Library's Web site) titled "The Sociology and Psychology of Terrorism: Who Becomes a Terrorist and Why?," which predicted that members of al Qaeda could conceivably crash an aircraft into the Pentagon, CIA headquarters or the White House.

The Library's yearlong effort to document the terrorist attacks culminated with a multimedia exhibition titled "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," which opened in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on Sept. 7 to commemorate the first anniversary of the tragedy. A series of lectures—discussing the unique materials related to September 11 acquired by the Library—and concerts was held in conjunction with the exhibition.

Digital Projects and Planning

Strategic Planning. Established in 2001 and funded with an appropriation of $99.8 million from the U.S. Congress, the Library's Office of Strategic Initiatives continued planning for the development and implementation of a congressionally approved National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP). The goal of the NDIIPP is to encourage shared responsibility for digital content and to seek national solutions for the continuing collection, selection and organization of historically significant cultural materials regardless of evolving formats; the long-term storage, preservation and authentication of those collections; and rights-protected access for the public to the digital heritage of the American people.

Online Historical Collections Fiscal 2002 Additions

Chicago Anarchists on Trial: Evidence from the Haymarket Affair, 1886-1887 *
The Church in the Southern Black Community, 1780-1925 *
Emile Berliner and the Birth of the Recording Industry
The First American West: The Ohio River Valley, 1750-1820 *
The Frederick Douglass Papers at the Library of Congress
Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music, 1820-1860
Pioneer Trails: Overland to Utah and the Pacific *
Reclaiming the Everglades: South Florida's Natural History, 1884-1934 *
Slaves and the Courts, 1740-1860
"Suffering Under a Great Injustice": Ansel Adams's Photographs of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar
Washington during the Civil War: The Diary of Horatio Nelson Taft, 1861-1865
Westward by Sea: A Maritime Perspective on American Expansion, 1820-1890 *
Woody Guthrie and the Archive of American Folk Song: Correspondence, 1940-1950
Working in Paterson: Occupational Heritage in an Urban Setting

** LC/Ameritech Award winner*

Internet Resources. The Library continued to expand its electronic services to Congress and the nation through its award-winning Web site. A new online monthly magazine called "Wise Guide" was added to point newcomers to the many useful, educational resources on the site in a comprehensible and visually appealing way. During the year, more than 2 billion transactions were recorded on all of the Library's computer systems—a 50 percent increase over the previous year. The following are selected resources available on the Library's Web site.

Online Catalog. The Library continued to provide free global access to its online public catalog (OPAC). The site recorded more than 287 million transactions during the year—an average of more than 24 million transactions a month, up from 19 million a month the previous year.

American Memory. At year's end, 7.8 million American historical items were available on the American Memory Web site. In 2002, 14 new multimedia historical collections were added to the American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 116. Nine existing collections were expanded with more than 380,000 digital items. Use of the American Memory online collections increased from 28.5 million transactions a month in 2001 to 38.8 million a month in 2002.

America's Library. Work continued to expand the content and features available on America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), an interactive Web site for children and families that draws upon the Library's vast online resources. The site has won numerous awards and is one of the most popular online offerings of the Library. America's Library logged more than 154 million transactions during the year, an average of nearly 13 million transactions a month.

THOMAS. The public legislative information system known as THOMAS continued to be a popular resource, with nearly 13 million transactions logged on average each month. Two new features, Presidential Nominations and Treaties, were added. The Status of Appropriations table, a frequently updated and heavily used resource, was redesigned.

Global Gateway. Global Gateway, a project to foster international collaboration for joint digitization efforts and provide access to the Library's unsurpassed global resources, was expanded during the year. The site now includes: (1) Meeting of Frontiers, a bilingual Russian-English Web site showcasing materials from the Library of Congress and partner libraries in Russia and Alaska; and (2) Spain, the United States and the American Frontier: Historias Paralelas, a bilingual Spanish-English Web site initially including the Library of Congress, the National Library of Spain, and the Biblioteca Colombina y Capitular of Seville. A third component of the site, The Atlantic World: America and the Netherlands, is underway and will be released in July 2003. This third collaborative digital effort between the Library of Congress and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (the national library of the Netherlands) will focus on explorations by the Dutch in the Americas and Dutch influence on American culture.

Online Exhibitions. Seven new Library exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site in 2002, bringing the total to 41; three continuing exhibitions were updated. This feature allows users who are unable to visit the Library in person to view many of its past and current exhibitions online.

Online Exhibitions Added in Fiscal 2002

Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway
Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture
Rivers, Edens, Empires: Lewis and Clark and the Revealing of America
Roger Stevens Presents: Stage for a Nation
The Water-Babies: Illustrations by Jessie Willcox Smith
When They Were Young: A Photographic Retrospective of Childhood
Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received 526,138 claims to copyright in 2002; of these, it registered 521,041 claims. The office responded to more than 358,000 requests from the public for copyright information. The Library's collections and exchange programs received 896,504 copies of works from the Copyright Office, with a net worth of $31,302,048. This included 390,150 items received from publishers under the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright law. The office also continued major initiatives to reengineer its core business processes and use information technology to increase the efficiency of operations and the timeliness of public services.

In February, a Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) concluded its proceedings to determine rates and terms for the statutory license for eligible non-subscription webcasting services. The CARP report was reviewed by the Copyright Office and the Librarian. In a widely-publicized proceeding, the Librarian, on May 21, rejected in part a CARP recommendation setting a per performance rate for the transmission of sound recordings over the Internet. On June 20, the Librarian published his final order in which he announced his decision to accept the recommendation of the Register of Copyrights and halve the CARP-proposed rates applicable to Internet-only transmissions made by webcasters and commercial broadcasters, while accepting the CARP-proposed rates for Internet retransmissions of radio broadcasts made by these same services. These rates, as well as other parts of the Librarian's decision, are the subject of an appeal pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

On Dec. 4, President Bush signed into law the Small Webcaster Settlement Act of 2002. The act allows SoundExchange, the receiving agent designated in the Librarian's June 20 order, to enter into agreements on behalf of all copyright owners and performers to set rates, terms and conditions for sound recordings for noncommercial webcasters and small webcasters. On Dec. 24, the Copyright Office published in the Federal Register an agreement negotiated between SoundExchange and Voice of Webcasters, which sets rates and terms for sound recordings under two statutory licenses by small commercial webcasters. Small commercial webcasters who meet the eligibility requirements may choose to operate under the statutory licenses in accordance with the rates and terms set forth in the published agreement rather than the rates and terms adopted earlier by the Librarian of Congress.

Noncommercial webcasters have yet to conclude their negotiations with SoundExchange, but they must do so before the authority to negotiate such licenses expires May 31, 2003. As with the small webcasters, noncommercial webcasters may opt to operate under such a negotiated license, once finalized, rather than under the rates and terms set forth in the Librarian's June 20 order. In the meantime, the act provides that noncommercial webcasters need not make any further royalty payments to SoundExchange until June 20, 2003.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Established by an act of Congress in 1931, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has grown to a program that supplies nearly 23 million recorded discs and braille materials to approximately 500,000 readers through a network of 140 cooperating libraries around the country. During the year, NLS made substantial progress in its goal of developing a digital talking book to replace obsolete audio cassette equipment. NLS worked with other organizations over a five-year period to develop a national standard for a digital talking book, which was adopted on March 6.

Under the sponsorship of the Industrial Designers Society of America, NLS held a national design competition, challenging undergraduate students to design a prototype digital talking book player. A panel of six judges evaluated 146 submission from 28 design schools and announced the winners in June. A display featuring the six winning entries was on view in the Library's James Madison Building from Oct. 21 to Dec. 20.

The Web-braille program continued to grow, allowing access free of charge to more than 4,175 digital braille book files, with 2,078 users signed up by year's end. Web-braille materials may now be accessed directly from the "International Union Catalog" of resources for the blind, which now holds more than 357,000 catalog records.

Reference Service

In addition to serving Congress, the Library of Congress provides reference service to the public in its 21 reading rooms and through its Web site. During the year, the Library's staff handled more than 775,000 reference requests that were received in-person, on the telephone, and through written and electronic correspondence.

More than 25,000 items from the Library's collections were circulated to Congress during the year. An additional 40,000 items were circulated through interlibrary loan to U.S. and foreign libraries and other research institutions, while nearly 1.3 million items from the collections were circulated for use within the Library.

Digital Reference. During the year, the Public Service Collections Directorate launched QuestionPoint, a new online reference service, in collaboration with the OCLC Online Computer Library Center of Dublin, Ohio. QuestionPoint provides library users with access to a growing collaborative network of reference librarians in the United States and around the world, any time of day or night, through their local libraries' Web sites. The responding library's staff member answers the question online or forwards the question to another participating library. This service, which is available to libraries by subscription, is free for library patrons. The Ask a Librarian service, by which a question can be submitted and answered within five business days via an interactive form on the Library's Web site, was initiated in April. In the first six months of the program, the service received 20,000 queries directed to the 20 teams listed on the Ask a Librarian Web page. The service, which is supported by the QuestionPoint software, includes a live chat feature that enables researchers to consult a reference librarian in real time via e-mail.

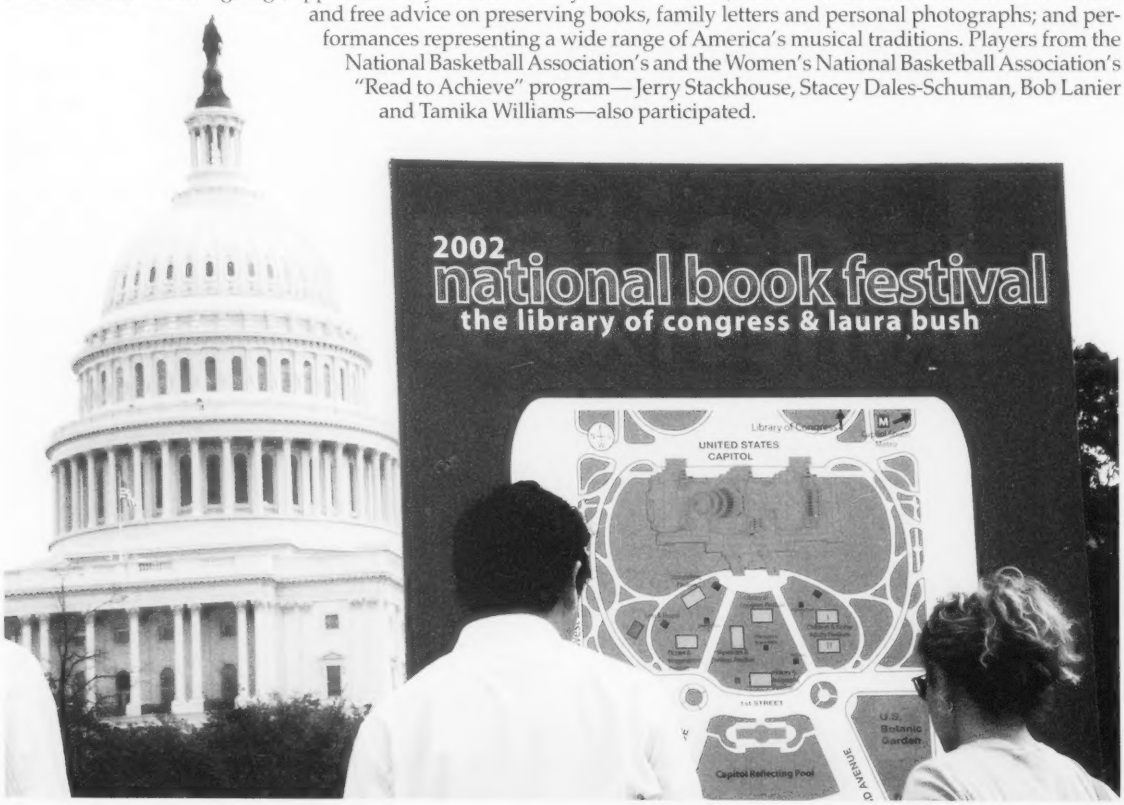
Second Annual National Book Festival

Building on the success of last year's inaugural National Book Festival, the Library organized and sponsored a second annual National Book Festival on Oct. 12 on the West Lawn of the U.S. Capitol and the National Mall. Hosted once again by first lady Laura Bush, the event drew a crowd estimated between 40,000 and 45,000 people—an increase from last year's estimate of 30,000 visitors, despite the fear caused by sniper attacks occurring at the same time.

This year's event, which again was free and open to the public, featured more than 70 award-winning authors, illustrators and storytellers, from mystery writers such as Mary Higgins Clark and David Baldacci to storytellers Carmen Deedy and Waddie Mitchell, and poets Billy Collins and Luci Tapahonso. Historian and author David McCullough delivered the concluding address in the History and Biography Pavilion. In addition to author readings and book discussions, the festival offered presentations by storytellers; book sales and author signings; appearances by children's storybook characters; a conservation clinic with demonstrations and free advice on preserving books, family letters and personal photographs; and performances representing a wide range of America's musical traditions. Players from the National Basketball Association's and the Women's National Basketball Association's "Read to Achieve" program— Jerry Stackhouse, Stacey Dales-Schuman, Bob Lanier and Tamika Williams—also participated.

Vivian Ronay

Librarian of Congress James Billington joins first ladies Ludmila Putin and Laura Bush at an early morning White House ceremony that opened the National Book Festival.



Collections

During 2002, the size of the Library's collections grew to more than 126 million items, an increase of nearly 2 million over the previous year. This figure includes nearly 29 million cataloged books and other print materials, 56 million manuscripts, 13.5 million microforms, nearly 4.9 million maps, more than 5 million items in the music collection, and 13.7 million visual materials.

Integrated Library System. The year 2002 was one of transition for the new integrated library system as it evolved from a project to a permanent operational part of the Library. The system performs routine library functions such as circulation, acquisitions and serials check-in; it also provides access to the Library's online public catalog. A number of major system upgrades brought stability to the system and reduced down-time. During the year, records pertaining to monograph and serials holdings were converted from card format into the ILS.

Arrearage Reduction/Cataloging. The Cataloging Directorate and Serial Record Division achieved record-high production in 2002. Staff cataloged 310,235 bibliographic volumes on 291,749 bibliographic records, at an average cost of $94.58 per record (as compared with $122.60 the previous year). Cataloging staff also created 41,776 inventory records for arrearage items. With the Library serving as the secretariat for the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), approximately 350 PCC member institutions created 162,363 new name authorities (a 13 percent increase over 2001 production); 10,044 new series authorities (6.7 percent increase); 3,165 subject authorities (20 percent increase); 2,551 LC Classification proposals (25 percent increase); 30,160 bibliographic records for serials (50 percent increase); and 82,014 bibliographic records for monographs (12 percent increase).

Secondary Storage. Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collections through the first part of the 21st century. With support from Congress, the Library opened the first module of a climate-controlled, high density book storage facility at Fort Meade, Md., on Nov. 18. The facility is projected to extend the life of the collections by several centuries. The first module has a capacity of 1.2 million volumes, leaving room on the 100-acre building site for 13 more storage modules.

The Library continued to plan for the construction of a National Audio-Visual Conservation Center (NAVCC) in Culpeper, Va., to house and preserve its extensive multimedia collections. During the summer, the Library developed an investment and program cost model and drafted a cost requirements plan for the entire facility over a five-year period. A 36,000 square foot temporary storage site in Elkwood, Va., was acquired by the Packard Humanities Institute for the temporary storage of the Library's film and video materials previously stored in the Culpeper facility, pending the completion of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center.

National Film Registry 2002 Additions

"Alien" (1979)
"All My Babies" (1953)
"The Bad and the Beautiful" (1952)
"Beauty and the Beast" (1991)
"The Black Stallion" (1979)
"Boyz N the Hood" (1991)
"Theodore Case Sound Tests: Gus Visser and His Singing Duck" (1925)
"The Endless Summer" (1966)
"From Here to Eternity" (1953)
"From Stump to Ship" (1930)
"Fuji" (1974)
"In the Heat of the Night" (1967)
"Lady Windermere's Fan" (1925)
"Melody Ranch" (1940)
"The Pearl" (1948)
"Punch Drunks" (1934)
"Sabrina" (1954)
"Star Theatre" (1901)
"Stranger Than Paradise" (1984)
"This Is Cinerama" (1952)
"This Is Spinal Tap" (1984)
"Through Navajo Eyes" (series) (1966)
"Why Man Creates" (1968)
"Wild and Woolly" (1917)
"Wild River" (1960)

Important New Acquisitions. The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits, federal agencies, and purchases, exchanges and gifts. Notable acquisitions during the year included additions by the Jefferson Library Project to reconstruct the collection in the original catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library, made possible through generous funding from the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector advisory body. Other major acquisitions made possible by the Madison Council included additional funding toward the purchase of the only extant copy of the 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller (which first gave "America" its name); 69 autograph letters of 15th President James Buchanan; and more than 100 digital photographic prints documenting the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center.

The Library also acquired the following significant items and collections in 2002: a manuscript from the 1720s con-

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Preservation Improvements

In 2002, the Preservation Directorate provided a comprehensive range of services to preserve, protect and make available the Library's extensive collections. Through the directorate's four divisions and two special programs, 1,126,598 items were preserved at a total cost of $11,205,276. The average per-item cost was $9.95. Notable accomplishments included: (1) deacidifying 150,000 books, thereby achieving the second year goal of a five-year contract that would enable the Library to deacidify 1 million books; (2) installing a flat sheet mass deacidification treater in the Library that will rescue 1 million books and 5 million manuscripts over a five-year period; (3) providing 30,000 hours of conservation for custodial division collections, including 220 items selected for inclusion on the American Memory Web site; (4) completing the first year of a five-year preventive preservation initiative; (5) completing the first year of a multi-year project to determine the life expectancy of compact discs; (6) preservation microfilming of 2,334,737 exposures (4.7 million pages); (7) hosting national and international digital preservation experts who visited the Library; and (8) contributing to the efforts of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program.

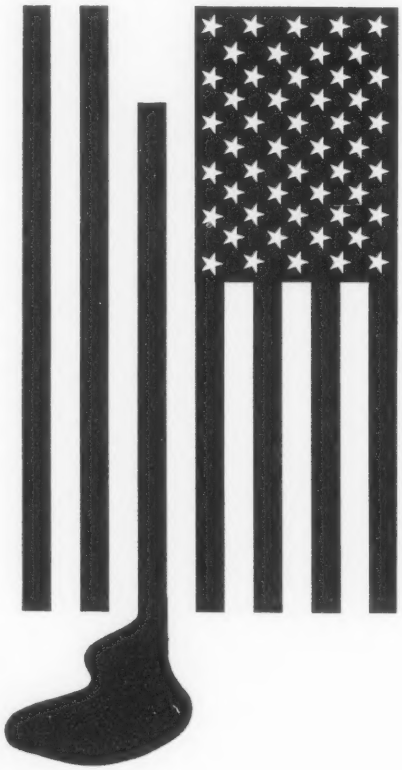
Sharing the Library's Treasures

In addition to making many of its extensive resources available on its award-winning Web site, the Library shared its collections with hundreds of thousands of national and international audiences through tours, onsite and traveling exhibitions, major publications, and special events and symposia, many of which were broadcast and later archived on the Library's Web site.

The Library presented five new major exhibitions in the Thomas Jefferson Building in 2002. "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress" (Sept. 7, through Nov. 2) marked the one-year anniversary of the terrorist attacks by displaying selections from the collections that the Library amassed—and is still receiving—about this tragic day in history.

The Library mounted an exhibition titled "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture" (Nov. 30, 2001, through May 31) to celebrate the centennial of the birth of the noted anthropologist, and honored theatrical producer and real estate entrepreneur Roger L. Stevens with an exhibition devoted to his life and career (May 16 through Sept. 7), titled "Roger L. Stevens Presents."

"When They Were Young: A Photographic Retrospective of Childhood" (Sept. 26 through March 22, 2003) featured images of children during the past 150 years by well-



"Bleeding Flag," 2001, by Ziva Kronzen (above), one of dozens of pieces in the Library's "Witness and Response" exhibition of 9/11-related materials; "Five Amish Children," ca. 1953, by A. Aubrey Bodine (left) and "Children, Frederick Douglass Housing Project," 1942, by Gordon Parks (below), were part of the "When They Were Young" photographic exhibition.

known photographers Dorothea Lange, Jack Delano and Marion Post Wolcott; and "American Beauties: Drawings from the Golden Age of Illustration" (June 27 through Nov. 2) showcased 19 early 20th century drawings of women selected from recent acquisitions and graphic art in the Library's Cabinet of American Illustration and the Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon in the Prints and Photographs Division.

In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, two rotational changes were made in the continuing "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition, three in "World Treasures of the Library of Congress," and two in the "Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment." Three major Library of Congress exhibitions, which toured nationally and internationally during the year were "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic."

Reo Fortune

Margaret Mead conducting a group of three Arapesh men playing flutes in New Guinea, ca. 1932, from the exhibition "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture."

The Publishing Office produced more than 30 books, calendars and other products describing the Library's collections in 2002, many in cooperation with trade publishers. These included three companion exhibition books.

- The release of "Beginnings: World Treasures of the Library of Congress" marked a new series of titles to coincide with the continuing "World Treasures" exhibition. Published in association with Third Millennium Publishing, and with text by historian Michael Roth, "Beginnings" includes 145 color illustrations that mirror the items included in the companion exhibition.
- "Roger L. Stevens Presents," published in conjunction with an exhibition of the same title, includes five essays about the life and career of Stevens.
- Featuring text by child psychologist Robert Coles, "When They Were Young: A Photographic Retrospective of Childhood From the Library of Congress" was published by the Library in cooperation with Kales Publishing as a companion to the Library exhibition.

This illustration by Benda Wladyslaw from 1918 was featured in the "American Beauties" exhibition.

A companion book to the 2001 exhibition, "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams, and Substance," received honorable mention for design excellence in 2002 from the American Association of Museums.

The Library sponsored a number of symposia in 2002 on topics such as Abraham Lincoln, gospel music, and the Islamic world. A major symposium titled "The Civil War and American Memory" brought together historians, biographers and other Civil War scholars on Nov. 12-14 to consider important questions arising from this tumultuous period in history.

With the help of volunteers throughout the year and contractors during the peak spring and summer months, the Visitor Services Office conducted 3,982 tours for 112,423 visitors, including 654 tours for 13,214 congressional constituents from 444 Senate and House offices and 276 special-request tours (with an attendance of 5,787). A total of 3,328 public tours were attended by 94,086 visitors. More than 900 visitors took a new 20-minute tour of the Whittall Pavilion in March and April. In addition to tours, the office also arranged 202 programs for 1,504 visitors with professional interests in one or more aspects of the Library; they came from the United States and 53 other countries.

Collections

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taining selections from three operas by George Frideric Handel; the papers of former Secretary of Defense (and Energy) James Schlesinger; 58 documentary photographs of the 9/11 destruction at the Pentagon and the Shanksville, Pa., crash site taken by news agency photographers; the Thomas Kane library of materials about Ethiopia, including 200 Ethiopian manuscripts and 12 Ethiopian magic scrolls, some 2,500 works in Amharic, Tigrinya, Ge'ez and other Ethiopian languages, and more than 3,500 titles in English and other European languages; "Takvim-ut-Tevarih" by Katip Chelebi (1733), one of the first books printed by Muslims (Turks) using movable type; and Sisitan, a run of newspapers issued in Afghanistan, beginning in 1902. In addition, approximately 30,000 Web sites were acquired through the MINERVA Web preservation project, a collaboration between the Library of Congress, the Internet Archive and WebArchivist.org. As part of the project, event-based Web site collections were developed, including those related to September 11, 2001, the 2002 Olympics, and the 2002 midterm election.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center (AFC) continued its mandate "to preserve and present American folklife" through a number of outreach programs. "Save Our Sounds," a joint program with the Smithsonian Institution and supported by the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program, seeks to preserve a priceless heritage of sound recordings housed at the two institutions.

The American Folklife Center continued to gather veterans' stories for the congressionally-mandated Veterans History Project (VHP). Established in 2000, the program's purpose is to record and preserve first-person accounts of those who defended their country during wartime. By year's end, AFC had acquired more than 3,200 multi-format collections from veterans of all 20th century U.S. conflicts. AFC worked with the American Folklore Society and the Oral History Association to train volunteers to conduct interviews. To date, 25 workshops have been held in 14 states. With the help of AARP, a principal supporter of the VHP, the Veterans History Project produced a five-minute promotional video that was sent to all 450 partner organizations and members of Congress.

On June 6, a program to mark the 56th anniversary of D-Day was held on the deck of the USS Intrepid in New York City harbor. The program, which was attended by about 500 people, garnered many pledges to participate in the Veterans History Project.

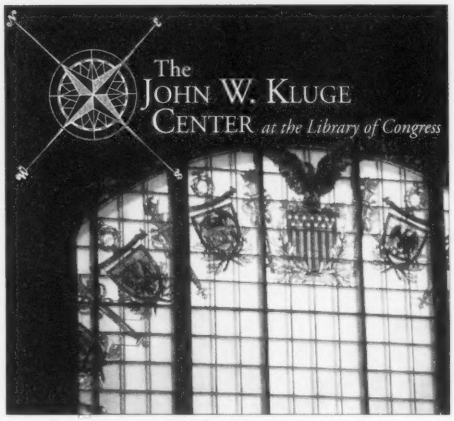
The Center for the Book

The Center for the Book marked its 25th anniversary with a celebratory luncheon on Dec. 11 that honored Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin, who was instrumental in the center's founding. It was established in October 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, libraries and literacy and to encourage the study of books and the printed word. Nine states were added to the center's national network in 2002, achieving the center's goal of establishing affiliates in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. As a result of an international project developed by the Center for the Book with the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation-Moscow), plans are underway to create reading centers in libraries throughout Russia as well.

The Center for the Book continued to administer a multi-year national reading promotion campaign, "Telling America's Stories," with first lady Laura Bush serving as honorary chair. The center also contributed to the success of the second annual National Book Festival (see page 38) by enlisting festival participants and working with its national reading promotion partners and affiliates to organize the Pavilion of the States and the Let's Read America Pavilions.

BOOKS GIVE US WINGS

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



The John W. Kluge Center At the Library of Congress

The John W. Kluge Center was established in the fall of 2000 with a gift of $60 million from John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chairman of the James Madison Council. Within the Office of Scholarly Programs, the center's goal is to bring the world's best thinkers to the Library of Congress where they can make wide-ranging use of the institution's unparalleled resources to promote scholarship.

In July, the renovation of the Jefferson Building's first floor north curtain was completed, and the Kluge Center moved permanently into the space. The new facilities accommodate the Office of Scholarly Programs staff as well as 30 fellows and 11 chair holders and senior scholars. During the year, competitions were held for five residential fellowship programs, and by year's end 25 scholars had been selected as Kluge Fellows, Kluge Library of Congress Staff Fellows, Library of Congress International Studies Fellows (Mellon and Luce foundations) and Rockefeller Fellows in Islamic Studies.

The inaugural Henry Alfred Kissinger Lecture on foreign policy and international relations, which was given by Henry Kissinger himself, addressed the changes in U.S. policies as a result of the September 2001 terrorist attacks. The lecture was cybercast on the Library's Web site and published as a brochure. The Kissinger endowment also provides a grant for a 10-month research appointment at the Library. Aaron Friedberg of Princeton University served as the first Kissinger Scholar in Foreign Policy and International Relations in 2001-2002. On September 2, Klaus W. Larres of Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland, became the second scholar to occupy the Kissinger chair.

Financial Highlights

In February, the Library's independent accountant issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 2001 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to issuing the sixth consecutive such audit opinion, the auditors found that the Library's financial statements were presented fairly in all material respects.

The Library of Congress received a total of $525,837,000 in appropriations for fiscal 2002, which were provided by four different public laws. The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-68, signed by the president on Nov. 12, 2001) appropriated $486,762,000, including authority to spend $34,714,000 in receipts. Of amounts appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol under the 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-554, signed by the president on Dec. 21, 2000) $1,390,000 was transferred to the Library to enhance physical security. The Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-117, signed by the president on Jan. 10) appropriated $30,185,000 to the Library to respond to the terrorist attacks on the United States and the Capitol Hill anthrax incident. The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2002 for Further Recovery From and Response To Terrorist Attacks on the United States (Public Law 107-206, signed by the president on Aug. 2) appropriated an additional $7.5 million to the Copyright Office to make up for lost receipts due to the anthrax incident.

The total $39.1 million that the Library received in emergency supplemental funding in fiscal 2002 also supported new and expanded security-related activities such as revised mail processing procedures and the establishment of an off-site alternative computer center to secure the Library's electronic resources. This supplemental funding was in addition to funds provided in other legislative branch agencies' budgets that also supported Library-related projects (e.g., the Architect's budget).

Gift and Trust Funds

During 2002, the Library's fund-raising activities brought in a total of $10.3 million, representing 736 gifts from 613 donors. The donor categories included 406 individuals giving $2.2 million; 72 corporations giving $5.1 million; 71 associations, councils, and societies giving $648,000; 50 foundations giving $1.5 million; 11 trusts giving $606,000; and three estates giving $226,000. These gifts, including $1.7 million received through the Library's Planned Giving Program, were made to 74 different Library funds and consisted of $4.1 million in cash gifts, $5.8 million in new pledges, and $390,000 in in-kind gifts.

The Library forged new partnerships with 259 first-time donors, including 45 associations, councils and societies, 22 corporations, 10 foundations, and 182 individuals. These new donors gave $5.4 million , which represented 52 percent of the gifts received this year. Twenty-two new gift and trust funds were established.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia and other scholarly programs, as well as the second annual National Book Festival. The charter sponsors of the festival were AT&T, the Washington Post, and WorkPlace USA, and the patrons were the James Madison Council, Open Russia Foundation, PBS, and Target. Those donors—along with others—gave $1.6 million to support the festival.

Other major gifts and pledges received during the year included: (1) $3 million from AARP to fund the Veterans History Project; (2) a planned gift of $1 million from the Albert H. Small Charitable Remainder Unitrust in support of acquisitions; (3) $500,000 from Virginia K. Gray, a volunteer docent, to establish the Waldseemüller Map Supportive Activities Gift Fund to support scholarly study, preservation, and presentation of the 1507 map; (4) $500,000 from Yukos Oil Company to support fellowships in the European Division; (5) $473,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and other donors for "Save Our Sounds," a joint project of the Library's American Folklife Center and the Smithsonian Institution; (6) $250,000 from the Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trusts in support of the Gershwin collection, the George and Ira Gershwin Room at the Library and to support other worthy music and literary projects; (7) $205,000 from the University

of Washington to support collection development, cataloging, and access to a collection of Web sites related to 2002 congressional, gubernatorial, and mayoral elections; (8) $175,000 from the Henry Luce Foundation Inc. to sponsor a seminar for members of the 108th Congress; (9) $158,000 from the Estate of Dorothy J. Allard in support of the programs of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; and (10) $115,000 from the Viburnum Foundation in support of the Center for the Book.

The James Madison Council continued to provide substantial support for a number of Library initiatives throughout the year. Gifts from members totaled $2.4 million, bringing the Council's total support to $145.6 million since 1990 when it was established.

The contributions received this year provided support for the second National Book Festival; the Center for the Book; a publication on the history of the United States House of Representatives to be written by Robert Remini, professor emeritus at the University of Illinois at Chicago; the activities of the Phillips Society, a friends group of the Geography and Map Division; and a number of new acquisitions. ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Portions of this article were excerpted from other staff reports.

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